

CAPTURED BY THE MINERS.

LAWLESSNESS RAMPANT IN TENNESSEE.

THE CONVICTS AND GUARDS AT OLIVER SPRINGS DRIVEN OUT OF THE MINING REGIONS—THE VICTORIOUS MINERS MARCHING ON THE COAL CREEK STOCKADE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Most conflicting and sensational rumors have been coming from the Anderson County district all day, and it required some discrimination to select the authentic from the wild statements. The morning news crystallized into the statement that the stockade at Oliver Springs had been reinforced by twenty-eight Knoxville militia under command of Major Chandler. Later in the forenoon it was certain that the stockade had been captured along with the guards and soldiers who were holding it. Not until the arrival of the 200 convicts in Knoxville, at 3 p. m., was the shameful story of the surrender known.

The camp doctor, whose office was not in the stockade but in the village, went into the stockade and told the warden in charge that it was folly to resist the miners, who numbered 1,400 and were prepared to attack and capture the stockade. This brought about a conference between the miners' leaders and the warden, resulting in twenty-eight soldiers and eighteen guards surrendering to the miners without firing a shot. These miners at once took possession, ran the convicts out to the railroad, loaded them on a train with their guards and started them to Knoxville. The guards are "sore" to-night over it, as they say they were tricked into a surrender to a few men whom they could have held at bay until other reinforcements came to their help.

At last advice the men who went from this city were still at Harrison awaiting orders. Without other support it would be folly for them to attempt to move across the hostile territory. They can only be taken to Coal Creek, the probable scene of the next outbreak, by rail, and as the road is practically in control of the mob of miners, and the wires along it cut, it is not likely they will move rapidly. If at all, by this route. The miners have gone in the direction of Coal Creek, where they will be joined by several hundred more, and an attack on the military there may occur at any moment, and if it does there will be a bloody reception for them.

The State is thoroughly aroused, and men of all classes are ready to join a law and order party to aid the military in restoring quiet, even at the cost of a few lives.

Shirley Holloway, of Knox County, has called for 100 citizens of Knoxville to go to the relief of the soldiers at Coal Creek. This is under authority of an order to that effect from Governor Buchanan. Petitions have been telegraphed to the Governor asking him to call on the General Government for aid. An additional detachment of troops, from thirty-five to fifty, left here to-night to reinforce the companies of the 3d Regiment, now in the field. All accounts agree that the mob of miners is marching to Coal Creek and will attack the stockade there.

Major Chandler made his escape from Oliver Springs and reported to Colonel Woolford, at Harrison. All sorts of rumors are current as to the number of miners who are ready to attack, or prepared for some new form of lawlessness. Various estimates are made of the numbers of these law-breakers, some of the estimates running into thousands, and a general opinion prevails that "the woods are full of them." The number may be greatly exaggerated, but they doubtless have a reserve force which will number fully 50,000 resolute men, inured to hardship and fatigue, many of them veterans of the late war, and should they break out into open rebellion and defy the troops sent to quell the disturbances, it will prove a difficult body of men to handle, familiar as they are with all the mountain retreats, passes and by-paths.

Conservative people think that they will hesitate to oppose the troops, their main object seeming to be to create a public sentiment which will destroy any favor which exists toward the convict lease system. Already expressions are common that the lease system must go. A special session of the Legislature was called last January for this purpose, but adjourned without action, and the free miners have taken this method to enforce some definite action. The stockade which was last attacked is four miles from Oliver Springs.

Judge Moon, of this circuit, now holding court in Jasper, Marion County, near the scene of Monday's attack, has made a vigorous charge to the Grand Jury, summoned a strong posse, and will put an effective quietus on the doings of any more mobs in that district. The Grand Jury has returned against the insurgents fourteen true bills and the Attorney-General states that forty more indictments are certain. In Anderson County, where the trouble now exists, the situation is entirely different, as the courts are not in session, the community is largely in sympathy with the miners, and the processes of law are not available. Associated with Judge Moon is Foster V. Brown, assistant attorney-general, and his aid, A. H. Trewhitt, and these three will stand like a stone wall not only to prevent further depredations, but to bring condign punishment on the heads of all offenders. The sheriff, who is in sympathy with the miners, will not under any circumstances enforce the law, and openly states that he will not serve warrants on the miners. Enough special deputies, however, are summoned to see that his efforts do not prove ineffective to nullify the law. Judge Moon is a public prosecutor in his own name. Friends of the miners say that all will subsidize as soon as "the Times" are rid of the convicts, but most people fear that it will take the whole power of the State, and possibly the aid of the National Government to quell the disturbance. The full force of the State militia as now enlisted does not exceed more than 2,000, possibly less than 1,500, and they cannot all be brought together inside of a week.

In the meantime, if the miners are as strong and determined as reported, they will have accomplished their ends before they can be met by any sufficient force. At Coal Creek a force of about 150 men is entrenched, and have been for about a year. These are provided with modern arms, a six-pounder and a Gatling gun. Should they be attacked there will be a bloody fight, as they are well drilled, under perfect discipline and will fight to the death, for they know there will be little or no quarter given to them should they be captured, as there has been bad blood between the men and the surrounding miners for months.

Anderson County, the scene of the present and latest phase of the mine troubles, is bisected by the Clinch River, the southern side of the river being wholly agricultural, and not greatly involved in the trouble. North of the river, the coal field is in Walden's Ridge, the southern face of the Cumberland. The mines on this route have all been abandoned, in consequence of the early attitude of the miners. Poplar Creek, fourteen miles to the west, is smaller but smaller break in the ridge, and on or near it are three or four more mines. One of these is the one at which the stockade was built to protect the convicts within. Here the miners made the attack Tuesday and were repulsed by a handful of bloody guards. It was there the company of

Knoxville militia were sent Tuesday and were captured with all their arms yesterday. By taking a short cut over the mountains, the miners last year succeeded in surprising the stockade and destroying it. If they have again taken it, as the latest report indicates, they will doubtless take the same route to Coal Creek and arrive there some time this afternoon, or night.

All of the absentees from the military companies of this city are being hunted up and forced to join companies in the field.

The Sheriff of this county is in receipt of the following order:

You are ordered to summon 500 men as a posse and proceed at once to Coal Creek, where an armed mob exists, and aid in dispersing same. This posse is to be armed by you as best you can, or as usual in such cases.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, Governor.

A dispatch from Harrison says that Major Chandler, of the 3d Regiment, who escaped from Oliver Springs on horseback, says that this morning the stockade was invested by about 2,000 miners who demanded the surrender of the guards and convicts. The demand was complied with. The militia refused to surrender, and marched out of the stockade, when a short distance down the track were surrounded and compelled to surrender the arms, and together with guards and convicts were placed on the cars and started for Knoxville. Major Chandler made his escape, and mounting a horse came to Harrison being fired on several times on his way.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Last night the miners at Coal Creek, Jellico, Newcomb and other points on the Knoxville and Ohio road seized three trains, and with drawn Winchester rifles compelled the trainmen to take them to Oliver Springs. The crowd numbered in all 1,500 men, embracing the miners at the latter point. The warden heard of their approach, and when the miners were at least a mile away from the stockade, in a cowardly manner abandoned his post and with his convicts and guards marched a mile to surrender. This action meets with the contempt of all, and, after the brave defense last night, comes as a great surprise.

The miners were led by D. T. Monroe, who makes no attempt to disguise the part he took. The guns of the militiamen were taken from them and they reached Knoxville about 7 o'clock to-night. The miners then seized the three trains on which they had gone to Oliver's, and loading the first with convicts and guards and boarding the other two pulled out for Clinton. From this point the convicts were brought to Knoxville and the miners left for Coal Creek, where the miners of the entire region are concentrating. The strike of the beyond Clinton, and nothing can be heard, but the universal belief is that Coal Creek will be attacked before morning. At least 3,500 men are congregated there, and the miners say they can secure 5,000 men if necessary. The Chattanooga contingent did not reach the scene of action at all, although three trains gave opportunity. They numbered sixty-five men, and lay all day inactive at Harrison, eighteen miles from Oliver Springs.

It is impossible now to reinforce Camp Anderson, at Coal Creek, and the whole brunt of the battle will fall on Captain Anderson and his command. The position of the mountain overlooking the stockade is heavily armed, and should give a good account of themselves. The leaders of Monday's mob, the so-called "Black Legion," at Indian will resist arrest. A prominent miner says the men wanted fight to the last and will not be taken. A dispatch from Harrison says that the miners who took possession of the stockade, and were forced to return for more men. He says he will have the leaders, but as it is his duty to protect the convicts, he will not do so.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 17.—In an interview Governor Buchanan announces that he does not know what he will do concerning the convicts who have been taken to Coal Creek. He says he is inclined to the opinion that the Board of Prison Inspectors should declare the lease void, because the lessee claims that the authorities have protected them with arms, and that they are not to be taken. He says he will not do so, and that they are not to be taken. He says he will not do so, and that they are not to be taken.

One thousand are needed from this county. The receivers of the Walden's Ridge Railroad to-day, Aug. 17, issued orders from the United States Circuit Judge Jackson, offered a reward of \$200 each for the apprehension of six of the leaders of the rioting mob, who took possession of the stockade at Coal Creek. They will be prosecuted on several charges. The Knoxville militia reached here at 7 o'clock to-night. As their arms were taken from them, they were without arms. They were ordered away from Oliver's. They left Oliver's about 7 a. m., and reached the K. and O. depot at Jellico at 10 o'clock. They were ordered to leave the depot at 10 o'clock. They were ordered to leave the depot at 10 o'clock. They were ordered to leave the depot at 10 o'clock.

NO DELAY OF MAILED IN TENNESSEE.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The officials of the Post-office Department up to noon to-day had received no information of delay or interference with the running of mail trains, incident to the convict labor riots in Tennessee, and their are inclined to the opinion that there has been none. It was stated that never had mail trains been delayed more than an hour or two by the action of the miners. In times of the greatest excitement during the great railroad strike a few words of explanation and advice from the authorities to the strikers have been sufficient to remove any embargo against the running of mail trains, and in nearly every instance the strikers themselves have furnished protection to the members of the mail train crews. If this occasion should prove an exception to the rule and the miners should use force to prevent the movement of mail trains, the United States Marshal of the Tennessee district would be directed to use such force as may be necessary to protect the United States mail in transit, and if the situation required it, United States troops would be sent to the scene of the trouble to enforce his orders. No such contingency, however, is expected.

ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST SEAL POACHERS.

San Francisco, Aug. 17 (Special).—The first details of the seizure of the whaler Lydia came today by mail from Dutch Harbor, Alaska. It seems that "Fighting Bob" Evans ordered a strict search of every whaler that touched at Dutch Harbor, which has become the great shipping rendezvous in the north, as he suspected them of seal-poaching. Most of the United States whalers that arrived had only a few seals on board, and these the captain produced without any hesitation. Captain Montgomery, of the whaler Lydia, declared that he had no seals, but his manner aroused suspicion and his vessel was watched. One night a boat was seen to start for the whaler Northern Light, nearby, which was to sail next day for San Francisco. This vessel was boarded and the captain admitted he had received a cash labeled salmon from the Lydia. The cash was hidden on deck and was found to be full of seal skins. Then the Lydia was ordered to sail, and a week's discussion of the case by the American and English consuls followed. To send her to Sitka to stand trial for violating the United States revenue laws. If she escapes, the British will try her for violating the modus vivendi in Behring Sea. Captain Hansen is notorious as the "Flying Dutchman." His last exploit was a raid on the Pribilof Islands last September, when he killed 400 seals in thirty-six hours.

Commander Evans will stay with the poachers till navigation closes, as at Dutch Harbor there are 5,000 tons of coal, which will be ample for all the summer. Captain Montgomery is a co-partner in the business, and has ordered three new cruisers to protect the Siberian seal fisheries.

OPENING A COUNTY FAIR.

Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 17 (Special).—The inter-county fair opened here this morning. The exhibits were up to former years. The trotting in the afternoon was the most interesting that ever took place on this track. There were three races started. The three-mile class, the 2:34 class trotting and the 2:20 class pacing. The three-mile class was very interesting, and was won by Thomas W. Williams' Pilot Chariot, with Joseph E. Brown's Frank E. second, and F. B. Brown's "Brother" third. The 2:34 class trotting was the most exciting race of the day, it taking six heats to decide the race. William McFarland, of the case of the American and English consuls followed. To send her to Sitka to stand trial for violating the United States revenue laws. If she escapes, the British will try her for violating the modus vivendi in Behring Sea. Captain Hansen is notorious as the "Flying Dutchman." His last exploit was a raid on the Pribilof Islands last September, when he killed 400 seals in thirty-six hours.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieutenant James Mitchell, 14th Infantry, by Captain Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, by direction of the President, retired from active service. This day. Brigadier-General from this city to Pittsburgh, Signal Office, upon completion of the same, will resign his proper station. Major Emerson H. Liscum, 22d Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Ouster, Mont., vice Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Powell, 11th Infantry, relieved. First Lieutenant

George H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, will report to the Examining Board at Fort Ouster, Mont., for examination. Colonel Albert P. Morrow, 3d Cavalry, having served thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application and by direction of the President, retired from active service this date. First Lieutenant John J. Hatten, 8th Cavalry, will be relieved from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, about October 1, 1892, and will then join his regiment.

MAVERICK BANK METHODS.

FACTS BROUGHT OUT IN BOSTON BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Boston, Aug. 17.—At today's session of the United States Senate Committee investigating the failure of the Maverick National Bank, Asa P. Potter was the first witness. Mr. Chandler asked him if he had made a certain settlement with Irving A. Evans, in October, 1891. Mr. Potter declined, by way of his counsel, to answer, stating that his management of the bank was under indictment by the District Attorney, and that his answer might incriminate him. The witness had no recollection of the loans to the late Bank Examiner Magruder. He could not account for the payment of those loans at the date mentioned in the testimony yesterday, when Mr. Magruder was appointed bank examiner. When asked to give the committee a list of notes signed by Mr. Kellogg, who was a clerk in the bank, Mr. Potter said he could not, and because he had no access to his books, and besides he did not think them were any books which showed reference to the maker, as there was collateral with them, and the witness indicated them. The witness said this was the practice not only in Boston banks, but in banks all over the country as well; the law requires three names; one good name is got and the other two do not count.

Regarding a note for \$37,000 of one Curtis, Mr. Potter said he did not know the man, although he had seen him. This was the same as the other note discounted without regard to the responsibility of the signer. Mr. Potter said there was collateral with it to cover it. Mr. Potter here said that all these notes had been made and he did not want it to go out that the bank made notes of straw without collateral.

The note of Joseph Warren for \$400,000 was made as a matter of bookkeeping, to cover a lot of securities which came in ten days before the bank failed and too late in the day to be distributed in detail on the books. Mr. Potter admitted that he had loaned the money whereby Mr. Magruder made \$30,000 in a sugar deal. Witness said that he advanced the money on a note signed by a friend of his, and he bought 1,000 shares of Sugar Trust for Mr. Magruder without the knowledge of the latter. The loan was \$65,000. The Sugar Trust was bought at 65 and sold at 95. Then the signer of the note ordered copies of the certificates sold to cancel the loan. He delivered the rest of the Sugar Trust certificates, when he had sold enough to cancel the loan, to Mr. Magruder.

William Ladd Dodge testified that he was a partner in the bank and had signed a note for \$30,000, which was given him. He did not care to say what his salary was then, nor since. He had received as much as \$5,000 in a year. If Mr. Potter asked him to sign another note, he would do so to-morrow. W. L. Dodge testified that he had signed a note for \$40,000, which was given him. He did not care to say what his salary was then, nor since. He had received as much as \$5,000 in a year. If Mr. Potter asked him to sign another note, he would do so to-morrow. W. L. Dodge testified that he had signed a note for \$40,000, which was given him. He did not care to say what his salary was then, nor since. He had received as much as \$5,000 in a year. If Mr. Potter asked him to sign another note, he would do so to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

EXPENSES OF ARMY OFFICERS—INVESTIGATING HOURS OF LABOR—AGAINST SUN.

DAY CLOSING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (Special).—Director-General Davis has written to the Secretary of the Treasury for a decision regarding the payment of the expenses of Army officers detailed here during the Fair. The bill passed by Congress says that officers detailed for the Exposition shall receive no extra pay or compensation, but the question arises whether it would not be proper to defray the actual expenses of the officers who will be compelled to increase their cost of living while here over what it would be at their stations. Pending a decision from the Government, no officer would accept any money for the expenses of the Fair. It is to be settled whether this question that the Director-General has opened correspondence. A committee of the Building Trades Council appointed to investigate as to the hours union men were working on World's Fair buildings has completed its inquiry. It will report that men work eight hours on the Illinois State Building, ten hours on the Virginia State Building, nine hours on the New Hampshire State and the Manufacturers' buildings, ten hours on the Michigan State Building, ten hours on the Government Building, ten, nine and eight hours on the Iowa Building, and says that they could be secured at ten hours a day. The Building Trades Council will attempt through the Building Trades Council to secure a reduction of these working hours to the uniform and agreed time, eight hours.

A new impetus was given to the movement to have the World's Fair open on Sunday at a meeting of citizens and representatives of various organizations at Aurora Turner Hall, last night. Resolutions were passed requesting the people to hold a "Fair Day" over the country and to pass resolutions requesting and instructing their Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Sunday closing condition in the World's Fair appropriation.

Detailed arrangements have been completed for the entrance of passenger trains at the south end of Jackson Park. All roads will run into the park over a right of way leased by the Exposition Company. The Baltimore and Ohio has given the privilege of constructing tracks along this right of way, and will have other fast trains and entrance shall be permitted to run over these tracks. If the arrangements made are carried out, the Chicago and North Western will give all trains in Chicago can get its trains into the grounds.

THE STATE FISHMEN'S CONVENTION.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The second day's session of the State Fishmen's Association opened at 9:30 a. m. to-day. George W. Irish, secretary of the Fishmen's Home Committee, read his report and the Board for the receipts were \$3,498, and the disbursements \$2,457.80. The report was read by the good manager of the convention in 1891. On behalf of the Oswego Island 22d, Oswego 14th, George Anderson, of Schenectady, nominated George S. Ingram, of Troy, for president, who was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. George W. Irish then in behalf of a number of fishermen friends presented to the retiring president, Mr. Rogers, a beautiful Knight Templar and Shrine emblem.

This afternoon the delegation started for a trip on the Upper River to the sour spring on Grand Island. This evening there are a number in Prospect Park, and a large illumination of the falls. Thursday will be given up to the various contests which will be held on the racetrack.

The Uniformed Company, Exempt Firemen of the city of New-York, started yesterday to attend the convention at Niagara Falls. Members of the Firemen's Union of sixty, met at the Washington Monument, Union square, at 2:45 o'clock. All wore the uniform. At 3 o'clock the men gathered the rope which was attached to the old engine, Jefferson, No. 25, and loaded by the New-York brass band, then marched down Broadway and Franklin-st. to the ferry which connects with the West Shore Railroad at Westbury. The company traveled in special cars, and after a short drawing room cars. The International Hotel will be the headquarters of the company during its stay. The men start for home, arriving here about 8 p. m.

CHAIRMAN BROOKFIELD RETURNING.

William Brookfield, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Collector Francis Hendricks, who have been at Long Lake with President Harrison, are expected to return to the city to-morrow. Whether or not they will do so is known by the managers of the campaign in this city is conjecture purely, for no one has yet been found who knew the nature of the business which took the Collector to Long Lake. Chairman Brookfield went there with his wife and family for a vacation. When Mr. Brookfield returns he will be in possession of his desk at the State Capitol, his headquarters and he will be there daily until the close of the campaign.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.

RIPE FOR FIGHT AT BUFFALO.

FIREMEN AND TRAINMEN MAY JOIN THE SWITCHMEN.

THE ENTIRE FOURTH BRIGADE GUARDING RAILROAD PROPERTY—NON-UNION MEN WILL BE PUT TO MOVING TRAINS TO-DAY—PREPARED FOR SERIOUS TROUBLE—A PRIVATE ON DUTY ACCIDENT.

TALLY KILLED—CALLING FOR MORE SOLDIERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Buffalo, Aug. 17.—The belief that the firemen and trainmen on the Central, Erie and Lehigh Valley roads are going to strike is strengthened by the certainty that F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Firemen, is in town, and that Grand Master Wilkinson is here or will be here sometime to-night. As the strike goes on, the leaders became more and more close-mouthed about their plans, but if the information which filters down to the rank and file of the strikers is correct, freight traffic in Buffalo, except, perhaps, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, will be completely tied up to-morrow when, according to President McLeod's orders, the non-union men will begin work on the Lehigh blockade. There is at present no prospect of a strike among the Lackawanna switchmen unless some of them are discharged for refusing to move freight sent from roads on which there is a strike.

Third Vice-President Webb, of the Central, said this afternoon that he did not believe the Central's firemen would go out, but he said the same thing yesterday about the Central's switchmen, all of whom are now on strike. The West Shore switchmen went out about daylight this morning. At noon to-day, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh switchmen were called out, although after a conference yesterday, the company had agreed to grant their demands. Why they went out to-day is a mystery, the only explanation to be given being that General Superintendent Bartlett delayed signing the agreement.

Since the troops were called out there has been only trifling disorder with the exception of yesterday afternoon's skirmish with a crowd of ruffians. The reports sent out regarding wholesale incendiarism, riots and lawlessness have been without foundation. But it is feared that there will be an outbreak to-morrow, when the non-union men are put to work.

ASKING FOR THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

It was for this reason that a delegation consisting of Mr. Webb and ex-Senator McMillan, of the Central; Wilson S. Bissell and Judge Brunner, of the Lehigh; E. Carlton Sprague, of the Erie, and Mr. Knibbe, of the Buffalo Creek, waited on Sheriff Beck to-day, and urged that the entire National Guard of the State be called out.

Mr. Webb said that the presence of only 1,000 militiamen meant bloodshed; that there are only 1,500 altogether and half of them must rest while the others work. He said the yards presented a perfectly quiet aspect at present, but we contended that that was because the road had not been moving its freight with the non-union men; then we showed him, the trouble would be soon. The strike extends from East Buffalo to Niagara Falls and involves the West Shore, New-York Central, Erie, Buffalo Creek and Philadelphia and Reading roads. The sheriff plainly said that 1,000 or even 2,000 militiamen scattered over that area would not count for much. While this number would cause bloodshed, a large force such as the entire militia of the State would overawe the trouble-makers, and by their numbers prevent damage to person or property.

So the sheriff, somewhat against his will, made out this dispatch:

To Hon. Russell P. Flower, Executive Chamber, Albany.

The strike here has assumed such grave conditions that it is imperative in order to protect life and property in this city and county that the National Guard of the State of New-York be ordered out, and I most earnestly request the protection of the State authorities to that extent.

ATTEST: SHERIFF BECK.

He started to send it, then changed his mind and now has it in his pocket ready for an emergency.

General Doyle's action in calling out his entire brigade was for the purpose, as he explained this morning, of getting an adequate force outside the city. The General had expected the action of the strike in stopping trains at Alden, and had anticipated the railroad to prepare for it. The two local regiments could not be expected to cover all the territory it was necessary to cover in order to protect the property.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

All day the troops have been coming in, and now there are very nearly 2,000 men strung along from William-st., Cheektowaga, and out at the Tift farm. The sentries line the yards on benches eight to twelve feet apart. The men are having a hard time of it, without tents and with ration late, some of them getting only two meals a day. Two men were prostrated by the heat this morning, and another, Private Frederick Elmsesser, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

The State Arbitration Committee is having poor success. This morning F. P. Donovan called upon the officers representing the roads involved and invited them to a conference with the Board at its headquarters, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Considerably later than the hour named, attorneys and minor officials straggled in and informed the Commissioners that they could make no statement whatever without consultation with their superior officers. The Commissioners were apparently somewhat put out at this, for Mr. Donovan said afterward that they would wait a reasonable length of time and then command the presence of the railroad officials and take their sworn statements. They already have heard the strikers' side of the story.

Grand Master Sweeney, of the switchmen, is said to have stated his belief that the cars burned to-night ago, were abandoned hulks, and hinted that the railroads had set fire to them. He said: "That burning set the citizens against the switchmen who had all their sympathy before. Those were the most profitable bonfires I ever heard of, and they did not cost anybody a cent, unless the county is foolish enough to pay for them. We can furnish evidence that they were abandoned and valueless old cars."

A PARALYSIS OF TRAFFIC.

Lake trade is feeling the strike severely. The steamers New-York and Rochester, of the Erie line, will be held up. The Erie elevator is full of grain, and some of the allied elevators are nearly so. Dock warehouses are nearly full, with no prospect of relief from any source. Canal men sympathize with the strikers, and refuse to take grain at any figure offered by shippers. Grain is coming in from Toledo and Chicago at a rate never before known in August. Twenty-five cargoes arrived yesterday, and sixteen to-day, aggregating 1,250,000 bushels. Western flour agencies are greatly distressed for room, and are ordering shipments back. The lumber trade is also about stopped.

At the Erie elevator six boats had to be

fused. An attempt was made to run down a string of empty cars, but the strikers interfered. Two companies of soldiers were ordered over from William-st. When they arrived the attempt had been given up, and nothing was done. The place was deserted, so the soldiers went back again to East Buffalo.

At the inner Lehigh freight house, where there are over 400 freight cars stalled, the Saranac was moored to unload lumber. The lumber shovers worked upon her until 5 o'clock, but then she was no more than half unloaded. Unless some of the cars can be moved soon, it looks as though the lumber yards would be tied up.

The companies are not idle of head or hand, as is evidenced by a device that will be put in operation to-morrow for the protection of men making up trains. Flat or "gondola" cars are being prepared with fixed benches running lengthwise of the cars. These benches are to be occupied by sharpshooters well armed, and one each of these cars is to be hooked to the cowcatcher or buffer of each switching engine. Thus the crews will be constantly under ready guard.

A strong guard now keeps Queen-st. closed from the Lackawanna trestle north. The looters who used to congregate on the trestle over the heads of the soldiers have been driven off, and it is to-night occupied by the signal corps of the 74th, who are employed in transmitting orders from headquarters from the high point of vantage.

NO EFFORT TO RUN TRAINS MADE.

To-day, all through the Lehigh Valley yards and the Buffalo Creek yards, down to the island and on the Tift farm, from Michigan-st., out and around to the Lake Shore "Y," everything was quiet, dull, almost dead. Freight cars of all kinds, and containing all sorts of freight, stood in long lines, filling all the switches and side tracks. The companies did not try to do anything, so the strikers kept quiet, and there was no trouble of any kind. During the afternoon there were not thirty men in the whole territory of two or three miles square. In the morning a Lehigh train of about thirty cars of freight was drawn into the Lehigh yard from East Buffalo. It was well guarded by policemen and militiamen, and no opposition was met with in getting it into the yard. The district was patrolled by Captain Quinn and twenty officers, and at each freight house the Lehigh people had their own watchmen.

All day long the Buffalo Creek road did not move a car. The Lehigh people would not attempt any work, because they said, there was no protection enough on the ground. There had been no assaults or disturbances there as yet. But they knew if work should be attempted there would be trouble with the strikers at once. At 4:30 o'clock a Lehigh engine drawing a flat car loaded with police and militia came from East Buffalo to the "Y," picked up twenty-three cars of soft coal and started back safely. The coal was needed for engines at East Buffalo, and no effort was made to move it farther.

Steam was kept up all day on half a dozen Lehigh and Buffalo Creek engines at the Lehigh round house, and every hour or two one or more of them would run into the Ganson-st. tank for water. After taking water, each would run back to the round house, and none did any work. The old Lehigh Hotel, a large two-story frame house, has been refitted with thirty cots and mattresses and stocked with provisions for a week. Workmen and soldiers might both be quartered there.

The situation here this morning was not encouraging. The Central switchmen having joined the strike, made it much more formidable, and the Central yards this morning were under picket guard. It was feared the strike would spread to the other Vanceltub lines—the West Shore and Lake Shore roads.

Brigadier-General Doyle's orders resulted in concentrating the entire Fourth Brigade here to-day, and they were all needed, as the strike covers several miles of territory. The bulk of the soldiers are in the big Cheektowaga yards outside the city limits. The companies ordered to Buffalo by General Doyle are as follows: 1st Separate Company, of Rochester, seventy men; 2nd Separate Company, of Auburn, ninety men; 3rd Separate Company, of Rochester, eighty-five men; 13th Separate Company, of Jamestown, 100 men; 25th Separate Company, of Tonawanda, ninety men; 28th Separate Company, of Elmira, thirty men; 30th Separate Company, of Elmira, thirty-five men; 34th Separate Company, of Geneva, thirty-five men; 41st Separate Company, of Syracuse, seventy-five men; 42nd Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, seventy-five men; 43rd Separate Company, of Olean, ninety men; 45th Separate Company, of Cortland, seventy men; 48th Separate Company, of Oswego, 100 men; 5th Battery, of Syracuse, seventy-five men; the 65th and 74th Regiments now on duty, about 700 men.

THE DEMANDS OF THE CENTRAL MEN.

Before going down into the yards this morning, General Superintendent Voorhees, of the Central, in a talk, was asked how many of the Central men were out.

"There are about 150 in all."

"What do the strikers demand—fewer hours or increased wages?"

"That's just what I'd like you to make clear to the public through the press. It is purely a strike for increased pay. The pretension of the men that they want fewer hours is all humbug. They have worked in the past, eleven hours a day actual work, and they expect to continue to work that way, but they want their hourly compensation increased by an amount which is practically 10 per cent. It is, as I said before, a strike for increased pay. The men have never before made the slightest objection to the number of hours they work."

"They made a formal demand for it?"

"Yes. The night force came to us on Tuesday at noon and made the same demand as has been made on the other roads. They belong to the Switchmen's Union, and I suppose they made up their minds to do as the other union men did. Their demand was refused. The men employed on this road in Buffalo have been receiving more pay than any other men performing like service on this road in the State of New-York, and we decided not to grant their demands."

"Do you anticipate much trouble as a result of these men going out?"

"No. There has been no demonstration as yet, and no delay of trains. I shall not worry about it."

"Do you know whether there is any perishable freight at present in the yards?"

"Yes, I know that there is none. In this respect we are in very good shape."

"Do you expect any difficulty in getting men to take the strikers' places?"

"No, not if we get protection of the authorities."

Asked whether the fact that the West Shore has been carrying freight transferred from the Erie had anything to do with prompting the Central's men to go out, Mr. Voorhees said he did not think it had. "We are obliged to handle whatever freight is brought to us," said he.

The New-York Central's yards in this city passed through a strike two years ago. The company defeated the men, filling the yards with non-union workmen. It was not believed that the union could again get a stronghold in the yards, but committees have been at work for several months preparing for a strike. A vote taken in the yards a week ago resulted in three-fourths of the men agreeing to strike for the ten-hour system, if necessary. The action of last night was the result of the ballot. The company employs

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NANCY HANKS IS QUEEN NOW.

SHE LOWERS THE WORLD'S TROTTING RECORD TO 2:07 1-4.

AN EXCITING RACE AGAINST TIME AT WASHINGTON, TON PARK, CHICAGO—BUDD DOBLE DRIVES THE MARE IN FAULTLESS STYLE.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Maud S. is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held so long has been wrested from her, and Nancy Hanks reigns in her stead. At Washington Park, this afternoon, in the presence of 10,000 spectators, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mare to beat her record of 2:09. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:08 3-4 the time of Maud S., to 2:07 1-4.

The day was an ideal day for trotting, the sun shining warmly; hardly a cloud in the sky and a cool, gentle breeze blowing off Lake Michigan directly down the homestretch. The track was a trifle dusty in places, but as fast as it will could be. The mare was in excellent condition, fit to trot for a man's life; and before she made the trial it was the general opinion that if Nancy Hanks was ever to equal her record of 2:08 3-4 Washington Park track and to-day were the place and time to do it. Everything was auspicious, there was nothing to prevent the mare from doing her best, and it rested alone with her and Doble how far the record was to be lowered.

It was about 3 o'clock when Nancy first came upon the track. She passed the grand stand while other horses were scoring, and received but little recognition. An hour later, she was out and went portions of the track at a 2:20 clip. She was warmly greeted this time, and after jogging a mile, went to the stable and was rubbed down, preparatory to her trial heat, which was scheduled for 5 o'clock. Punctually to the minute, the gate at the east end of the track was opened and Doble drove her out. She was without boots or trappings of any sort, and was hitched to one of the new sulks with ball-bearings and pneumatic tires. Doble walked her slowly to the head of the lower turn and then came back to the wire at a gentle pace.

After waiting a few moments until a drag wheel had gone around the track close to the pole had left the track, Doble drove her back to the sixteenth pole and then came down at a smashing clip. Frank Starr, behind the pacemaker, Abe Lincoln, was waiting for him. Starter Walker leaned far over the railing of the judges' stand, his eyes on Doble's face, watching to see if he wanted the word. Just as the mare shot beneath the wire Doble shook his head. Mr. Walker drew back and Abe pulled up to await a second trial. Back to the distance flag this time, and at a gentle trot which increased rapidly as she